



VOLUME IX, No. 3

MAY-JUNE 1976

PRICE \$2.00

THE ל'פמא
SHEKEL

HIGHLIGHTS IN THIS ISSUE

AINA's Fourth Convention

New Loose-Leaf Haffner Guide

Dead Sea Scrolls — Part II

News of INS Club Activities

News of New Israel Issues

Byzantium Hoard Exhibited

INS Clubs Issue Medals

Convention Awards



Published by the AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION



OUR ORGANIZATION

AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 499, FRESH MEADOWS STATION, FLUSHING, NEW YORK 11365

MORRIS BRAM, *President*

EDWARD SCHUMAN, *Executive Vice President*

GEORGE GILBERT, *Secretary* EDWARD JANIS, *Treasurer*

Vice Presidents:

HARRY FLOWER, SYDNEY BLUESTONE, BEN ABELSON

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BEN M. ABELSON
SYDNEY BLUESTONE
MORRIS BRAM
HARRY FLOWER
GEORGE GILBERT
EDWARD JANIS

ARNOLD H. KAGAN
ROBERT MESSING
EDWARD SCHUMAN
NATHAN SOBEL
SIDNEY OLSON
IRVING RUDIN

MOE WEINSCHEL
MEL WACKS
STANLEY YULISH
Israel
ARIE KINDLER
YAAKOV MESHOREN
ELI SEMMELMAN

Advisory Council: Presidents of all INS Clubs

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF A.I.N.A.

THE SHEKEL is the official publication of the AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, INC. and will appear quarterly with the purpose of establishing an authoritative source of information and knowledge pertaining to numismatics of Modern and Ancient Israel. *THE SHEKEL* will bring to all numismatists the most current information available with reference to the foregoing.

THE SHEKEL will exist only for the benefit of its readers. To further that purpose, it will coordinate the activities of all with the hope that there will be a meaningful interchange of information, views and ideas through its pages.

THE SHEKEL will strive to be informative, interesting, educational and entertaining. To that end, it will endeavor to obtain articles and treatises from leading authorities in the United States, Israel and from other countries.

Finally, *THE SHEKEL* will be of interest not only to advanced collectors and numismatists but also to those just starting out on that delightful path leading to greater understanding and knowledge of Israeli numismatics.

The Editor's Notebook . . .

Convention on the East Coast and Board meetings; the Holy Land Expo on the West Coast . . . dinners and major meetings at the growing family of INS Clubs: it's been a hectic period for AINA and it's all reflected in these pages of *The Shekel*. This issue has MORE photographs than usual with lensman Irwin Stoff carrying the camera into all corners of the Convention for us, for example. Thanks, Irwin. There's much book news in this issue: the new Haffner work in its expandable loose-leaf construction will be of special interest to everyone; this idea of updating a book really works as anyone in the photo industry will tell you; the venerable Photo Lab Index has long been the way to keep abreast of technical changes in the volatile photographic field. Speaking of photography, we mourn the loss of a good friend, Dr. Alan Feinberg of Illinois with whom we shared two hobbies . . . like ourself, Alan collected antique cameras, and also like ourself, Alan authored a reference work on the subject: a detailed history of Kodak's cameras. In a way he was the Haffner of Kodak collecting. We'll miss him.

The SHEKEL

ל'פ"ו

Volume IX, No. 3

(Consec. No. 35)

May-June 1976

GEORGE GILBERT, *Editor*

ARIE KINDLER, *Numismatic Consultant*
YA'AKOV MESHORER, *Numismatic Consultant*
SYLVIA HAFFNER, *Associate Editor*

Editorial Board
MORRIS BRAM

DAVID HENDIN
ED JANIS

GEORGE GILBERT
DAVID SCHAEFFER

MEL WACKS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

The President's Message	2
Fourth Annual Greater New York Coin Convention	3 - 6
Convention Exhibit Awards	4
How the Dead Sea Scrolls Were Found by Harry Thomas Frank	7
The Aleph Beth Page by Edward Janis	13
Judaean Jottings: (<i>Nabataean-Judaean Look-Alikes</i>) by Mel Wacks, NLG	14
Special Exhibit in Haifa Shows Byzantine Hoard	16
Coins of Ancient Israel by David Hendin	19
Judaica Americana by Roni Grad	20
Massada and El Al Medals Set for Reissue	22
Holyland Expo in California Attracts Vast Crowds	23
Klimowsky Book on Ancient Coinage Announced	25
25th Anniversary Mint Set Announced	25
U. S. Hanukkah Selected for Medal after AINA Search	26
Club News	27
28th Independence Day Coin Announced	28
Massachusetts INS Issues Medal	29
<i>Israel's Money and Medals</i> by Haffner in New Looseleaf Edition	30
American Collector Visits Israel Museum by Mort Zerder	31
Los Angeles Group Issues Medals	32

Copyright © 1976 by the AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, INC.
All Rights Reserved.

THE AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, INC. / An Educational Informational Non-Profit Organization: Published Quarterly. Membership \$8.00 per year. Send all remittances, undelivered magazines, change of address and zip code with old address label to P. O. Box 499, Fresh Meadows Station, Flushing, New York 11365.

Printed in the U. S. A.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Morris Bram



Were you there?

Where? The Fourth Annual Greater New York Coin Convention and AINA's own simultaneous national concretion in New York City in the first days of May, of course! It was truly a thrilling event rich with so many numismatic "firsts" and so much good fellowship and warmth that it was a moment to remember forever.

I'll never forget the excitement of sharing the introduction of AINA's Bicentennial Medal, specially created by Ed Janis to be ready for this convention (and now a sold-out edition of 500 matched sets). I'll never forget the moment up on the dais when an AINA member, Isidore Baum, visiting from Canada walked off with the *Best of Show* Award at the Saturday night banquet. I'll never forget the first AINA Board meeting where we sat in eager, burning discussion with presidents of some of the most active AINA clubs to plan ahead for an even-bigger, more bustling international society. I'll never forget the enthusiasm of the crowds which visited the exhibits brought in by individuals from as far as California, Florida, Massachusetts and Illinois. It was a great show and to all the numismatic celebrities who helped add their experience and wisdom I am also especially grateful.

Finally, a word of special gratitude to the Convention Chairman Moe Weinschel, president of the INS of Queens. Everyone of our Committee Heads and their teams were terrific. But Moe was the dynamo who pulled loose ends together. Thanks, Moe from all of us.

Now it is already time to look ahead to the giant ANA Bicentennial Year Convention which will be held in

August in New York City. I am privileged to have the thrilling knowledge that I was asked to be the Honorary Convention Chairman. To have an AINA Event at the ANA in my own hometown is very exciting in itself; to be able to accept on behalf of my friends in AINA makes this an extra rewarding experience. If you did not make the GNYCC in May, I urge you to surely plan to be at the mid-August ANA Convention, August 24 to 29, 1976. Sunday, August 29 at 1 p. m. will be the AINA Luncheon at the Americana Hotel.

If you did not make either of these shows, because of the fact that they were both on the East Coast, then you'll have a West Coast opportunity Nov. 11-12-13-14 at the Greater Los Angeles Coin Convention which will be sponsored by AINA. I had a taste of generous Western hospitality and enthusiasm at the Holy Land Expo in mid-May sponsored by three California INS groups: I.N.S. of San Gabriel; I.N.S. of San Fernando Valley and the I.N.S. of Orange County. If only part of the outpouring of warmth and social spirit I found at the Holy Land Expo is made evident at the L.A. convention, we will have started a momentous growth opportunity for AINA.

Now, Florida . . . Boston . . . Chicago . . . and all you others: what about a Holy Land Expo of your own with a bourse, exhibits, awards and a banquet? How about a Youth Day program and an AINA Day of education and workshop discussion? I know you can do it. Your national office will help with financial support. *All you have to do is ask.*

Shalom,
Morris Bram
President

FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION RICH WITH SURPRISES

The *Greater New York Coin Convention* and the *Fourth Annual Convention of the American Israel Numismatic Association* were rich with a broad variety of surprises and activities which won the attention of the thousands of registered attendees, their guests and friends.

The first AINA Annual Medal commemorating the American Bicentennial was announced and delivered at the Convention.

The first edition of the new loose-leaf major work on Israel's Coins and Medals edited by Sylvia Haffner, was announced and delivered to the first buyers right at the convention. (You may buy yours from AINA at \$12.95; NY add 8% tax.)

The first major meeting between AINA club presidents and the full Board of Directors to explore AINA growth was held to start a new stage in AINA administrative expansion.

The first A. H. Kagan Award for excellence in Israel numismatic exhibition was awarded to Philip Sperber of Westchester, New York. The award is a rotating trophy to be held annually by a different winner.

Again: there was a total sell-out of space at the Bourse, a total sell-out of the Awards Dinner and a full-house for the AINA Day Luncheon.

Major events of the *Greater New York Coin Convention* included stirring presentations by a number of speakers at a variety of podiums. AINA officers and club leaders were prominent in accepting responsibility for smooth-flowing efforts in such varied tasks as the overall convention security; the staging of the banquet and luncheons; the tasks at the Registration Desk; the

Exhibition Center and the Awarding of exhibit prizes.

Michael Granis was chairman of Registration. Mozt Zerden was Bourse Chairman. Peter Moss was Chairman of the Banquet and Luncheon.

Moderator of the Educational Forum was Edward Schuman, a Florida member of the AINA Board. He introduced Henry Grunthal who made a thoroughly exhaustive presentation on the medallic art created in honor of the composer Richard Wagner.

As a tie to the American Bicentennial, speaker Gene Hessler presented the story of the printer who created America's first paper money for the City of New York.

David W. Armet kept the audience spell-bound with a presentation on the generalized history of military awards and the many of the awards honoring bravery and service in the U. S. Armed Forces.

Honorary Convention Chairman Morris Bram and Convention Chairman Moe Weinschel introduced many notables at the Saturday evening Awards Banquet. Speaker for the evening was the popular Yitzhak Avni, newly arrived from Israel. He brought news of the numerous socio-economic-political areas to a deeply concerned audience.

Edward Janis and Stanley Yulish, Board members of AINA, were major speakers at the AINA Workshop on Sunday morning. Fred Jacobs gave an overview presentation on some aspects of the coinage of the ancient Jews following the AINA luncheon on Sunday.

The large attendance was boosted by arrivals from Illinois, Florida, California, Massachusetts and other distant states.

**AWARDS
AT
CONVENTION
BANQUET
INCLUDES
SURPRISES**



**CANADIAN
COLLECTOR
WINS
BEST
OF
SHOW**



Top center: Isidore Baum and Awards Chairman Nat Sobel (left); Second tier: Irwin Stoff; Nat Sobel and Jackson Storm (right); Harry Flower (right) and Sobel; Bottom row: Mort Zerder (right) for INS of L.I.; Sobel and Stewart Weinerman; and A. H. Kagan, Sobel and Philip Sperber, l. to r.

Forty-one exhibitors competing in six categories displayed in a total of 112 exhibit cases a wide variety of numismatica announced Nat Sobel, Exhibits Chairman. Among the exhibitors were six clubs, each exhibiting on a joint-effort basis as well as three non-competitive exhibitors.

Exhibitors participated from California, Florida, New York, Canada, Illinois, Ohio and New Jersey, most from the metropolitan region. The categories and winners were as follows:

The **BEST IN SHOW** was won by Isidore Baum from Canada.

UNITED STATES: all coins, medals, currency and tokens of the U. S. from colonial to date.

First Place: Irwin Stoff

Second Place: Emil Voigt

STATE OF ISRAEL: all coins, medals, currency and tokens of the State of Israel—1948 to date.

First Place: Philip Sperber (New Kagan Travelling Award)

Second Place: David Gottlieb

Continued on page 5



CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS AND ACTIVITIES

Top row: Ed Janis holds designers plaque for new AINA medal with Bram at rostrum; Moe Weinschel, General Chairman welcomes banquet attendees; Center row: Molly Gonchar, and Michael Granis and Ethel Borowsky at Registration Desk; Foreground; Morris Bram and J. J. Pittman; rear — Vincent Alones; far right — Moe Weinschel. Bottom Row: Ed Janis at Medal display; AINA booth manned by Mrs. Morris Bram, Ann Friedner and Alan Weinberg.

NUMISMATICA JUDAICA: all numismatic material pertaining to Jewish persons, places or events not covered by the foregoing three classes.

First Place: Harry Flower

Second Place: Robert Messing

CLUB EXHIBIT: Joint exhibit by three or more members of any A.N.A. or A.I.N.A. club. Material exhibited may be in any category.

First Place: I.N.S. of Long Island

Second Place: W.I.N.S. (Westchester)

YOUNG NUMISMATISTS: Any category, but exhibitor must be under 18 years of age.

First Place: (Maurice Gould

Award) Stewart Weinerman

Second Place: Scott Kalbfeld

MISCELLANEOUS: Any material (Foreign, etc.) not covered by the foregoing categories.

First Place: Jackson Storm

Second Place: Ethel Borowsky



EDUCATIONAL FORUM PRESENTS EXPERTS OFFERING TALKS ON WAGNER MEDALS; ORIGINS OF U. S. PAPER MONEY; AND MILITARY AWARDS



Friday evening Educational Forum was well attended. Top, left: Ed Schuman of Florida welcomes guests. Center: Morris Bram (left) makes Speaker Presentation Awards to Gene Hessler; David Armet (center); Forum Chairman Ed Schuman; and (right) speaker Henry Grunthal.



AINA WORKSHOP REVIEWS CLUB PROGRAMS

An interested audience heard AINA Treasurer report on financial well-being of the Association (left); Stanley Yulish (right) reported on a variety of inquiries made to Board members by members and officers of INS groups in the U.S. and Canada.

The Workshop attendees were given copies of a three-year club study program covering all aspects of Israel numismatic study along with suggestions for operations of typical club meetings. The manual is available to all INS club officers from AINA on request.

HOW THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS WERE FOUND



by Harry Thomas Frank

PART TWO

It was two weeks before Kando could make his way to Jerusalem. He was graciously received by the Syrian fathers. Samuel heard the story of the discovery of the cave and its contents. Of greater interest five scrolls, including the one which had been brought previously, were produced from a bag. Two documents were in a delicate state. Two others looked similar and later proved to be the two halves of *The Manual of Discipline*. The fifth, the largest, was superbly preserved. It could be easily unrolled, revealing graceful Hebrew characters. A deal was quickly made. The Metropolitan gave Kando £24 (97.00), of which two-thirds went to Jum'a and Khalil.

Three months after Samuel had first heard of the existence of the scrolls they were in his possession. Now doubts began to creep in. Were they genuine? Was there such a cave as had been described to him? With George's help Father Yusef, one of the monks from St. Mark's visited the site and reported to his superior that there was

such a cave and indeed it contained scraps of other scrolls as well as a large jar suitable for storing much water.

With his faith in the authenticity of the scrolls revived, the Metropolitan set about to determine their contents and to sustain or destroy his view that they were from early Christian times. One would think that in a city such as Jerusalem, with its multiplicity of religious communities and prestigious scholarly institutions, this would have been a relatively simple matter. But few things are simple in Jerusalem, still less in a time of violence and when the question at hand is so patently improbable as authenticating scrolls 2,000 years old. It was fully six months before Samuel's dreams were confirmed.

His first contact was the Palestine Department of Antiquities in the person of Stephen Hanna Stephen, a member of the Syrian Orthodox Church and thus well known to Samuel. There had been reports in Byzantine and earlier times of scrolls hav-

ing been found near Jericho (Qumram is seven and a half miles south). From the second, third and fourth Christian centuries came reports of Greek and Hebrew books found in jars in the area. Origen, an early church father, is said to have used some of these in compiling his famous *Hexapla*. In the late eighth century Patriarch Timothy I reported a similar find, noting that the manuscripts were found in caves. These things, common knowledge among scholars, were apparently not known to Stephen. But he did know of numerous incidents of hoaxes involving antiquities. He responded to the Metropolitan by suggesting the embarrassment that might come should his manuscripts turn out to be fake. Would Stephen, asked Samuel, call the documents to the attention of those in the Department of Antiquities who might be able to render proper judgment? Stephen had rather not lest he, too, be held up to ridicule before his colleagues.



Yigal Yadin, Israel's first Chief of Staff and one of the world's most outstanding archaeologists. He led the expeditions at Massada, Hazor and, following the Dead Sea Scroll discoveries, the effort which led to the Bar Kochba Scroll discoveries.

The Syrian priest, undaunted by this rebuke, now found his way to the famous Ecole Biblique, the Dominican monastery of St. Stephen and home of the French Biblical and Archaeological School. There he was received by Father Marmardji, a fellow Syrian and friend of long standing, who listened to the story of the finding of the scrolls with some interest. Some days later Father Marmadji came to St. Mark's accompanied by a young Dutch Dominican, Father J. Van der Ploeg. Together they examined the materials. Neither thought the writings were as old as claimed. The Dutchman did, however immediately recognize the largest scroll as the Book of Isaiah. He was the first to do so. When he returned to the Ecole, Van der Ploeg spoke with some enthusiasm of the documents he had just seen. L. H. Vincent, the distinguished Dominican scholar and a fixture at the French monastery for forty years, noting that this was the Dutch monk's first visit to Jerusalem, suggested he should not be taken in so easily. Perhaps, thought the learned Vincent, of Samuel could produce pottery from the alleged con-

This article and its illustrations appeared originally in the pages of "The Biblical Archaeology Review," a quarterly journal published at 1819 H. St., N.W., Wash., D. C. 10006 for those interested in the earliest days of Israel. Subscription is \$8.50 per year.



דף ממגילת ההודיות

Section of actual text reveals clarity of original, easily understood by scholars of early language.

text where the writings had been found it might help to sustain his claims. When no pottery was forthcoming Van der Ploeg did not pursue the matter further.

Samuel continued to make attempts to find scholarly help with the scrolls and even attempted to learn Hebrew. At one point a chance business contact resulted in the inspection of the scrolls by two men from the library of Hebrew University. According to Samuel they said they wished to photograph a few parts for further study. The monastery was placed at their disposal for such purposes, but they never returned, perhaps because of the increasing danger to a Jew in the Old City. A little later an antiquities dealer suggested sending the manuscripts to Europe or America where they could be evaluated. But with postal services breaking down under the weight of civil conflict, Samuel thought it not a good idea to place his materials in the mails.

In late January 1948 the St. Mark's manuscripts came temporarily into the hands of E. L. Sukenik, the distinguished archaeologist of Hebrew University. Unknown to all but a very few, Sukenik had had other scrolls from the Bedouin's discovery in his hands since the previous November. Anton Kiraz now enters the story. Kiraz was a parishoner at St. Mark's. He was, in addition, extremely close to Samuel. In 1945 Sukenik excavated on some of Kiraz' property and was also personally known to him. Kiraz was thus admirably situated to act as contact between the priest and the professor.

Kiraz arranged for Sukenik to see the scrolls at the YMCA, which was at that time in neutral territory. As soon as he saw them Sukenik made an offer of £100 for the materials, as Kiraz recalled. Sukenik, in his written recollection of the event, did not mention an offer. However that may have been, Kiraz allowed one scroll to be removed to Hebrew University for further study. The other documents remained in a drawer at the YMCA. The *Isaiah Scroll* stayed for about a week at the university during which time a portion

(chapters 42 and 43) was hastily and somewhat incorrectly copied. When it was returned Sukenik spoke of the university's interest in purchasing all of the scrolls.

According to Kiraz the figure of £500 (\$2,025) was mentioned. But Kiraz said he would have to talk with Samuel. Sukenik is said to have increased the offer to £1000—750 for Kiraz, 250 for Samuel, Kiraz insisted on talking with the Metropolitan. He would contact Sukenik once he had had a chance to discuss the offer. There the matter was left.

At this juncture, in early February and fully a year since edh-Dhib had first slithered into the cave, Samuel's lifelong friend and fellow monk, Butros Sowmy, returned to St. Mark's after an absence. He was a learned man and one of good judgment. With increasing concern he heard of Sukenik's offer and of Samuel's apparent readiness to accept it. If Sukenik were so anxious to secure these documents perhaps, reasoned Sowmy, it would be well to get another opinion before selling. Kiraz wrote to the distraught professor saying they were not going to sell just now, but would wait until the local situation settled a bit and they could perhaps get some international judgments and perhaps overseas offers.

Meantime, Sowmy recalled his cordial dealings with the American Schools of Oriental Research just north of the Old City, quite near the Ecole Biblique. He telephoned and the call was turned over to John Trever, a fellow of the school, who had been left in temporary charge during the absence of Millar Burrows, the director. Sowmy asked if Trever would help date some old manuscripts that had been lying about St. Mark's library for years. As a precaution the Americans had not gone into the Old City for some time. It was now dangerous in the extreme. Could the materials be brought to the school? In response Sowmy agreed to present himself and the scrolls the next day at 2:30 P. M.

With mounting excitement Trever examined the manuscripts. The writing on the *Isaiah Scroll*, although clear-



Dead Sea Scroll Museum, Jerusalem

ly Hebrew, was nonetheless strange to his eyes. Yet he had seen a similar script somewhere. A superb and inveterate photographer, Trevor was never one to be far away from cameras and their products. On his desk was a series of slides dealing with the background of the English Bible. He extracted a picture of the ninth-century A.D. British Museum Codex. The writing on the scrolls brought by Sowmy was older. Next Trevor removed a slide of the Nash Papyrus, a second-century fragment and the then oldest known Biblical Hebrew. The script was similar, but not exactly the same. It was hard to be sure; the slide was much too small for detailed comparison in the hand viewer. His cameras unfortunately at the moment at the Museum of the Department of Antiquities, Trevor copied by hand that portion of the manuscript open before him. He then proposed to Sowmy that a complete photographic record be made of all the scrolls. The monk was agreeable but would have to discuss it with his superior.

Sowmy left. Trevor soon determined that what he had copied was a portion of the sixty-fifth chapter of Isaiah. Was the rest of Isaiah on that scroll? Early the next morning, after an almost sleepless night, Trevor determined to go to St. Mark's in spite of the danger. With the aid of the Arab secretary of the school he secured the necessary permissions and risking life and limb was taken by Miss Faris through the narrow, hazardous streets to the Syrian monastery. There he met the Metropolitan, who was at length convinced the manuscripts should again be brought to the school where there were photographic equipment and better conditions for obtaining good results than in St. Mark's dim library.

For the rest of the day Trevor and William Brownlee culled from the library of the American Schools all the material they could find about ancient manuscripts. Unfortunately fighting and sabotage interrupted Jerusalem's electric service in the afternoon. After working by kerosene lamps late into

the night the two men were convinced that the form of the script on the *Isaiah Scroll* was as old as or older than the Nash Papyrus.

The next day, a Saturday, dawned bright—on the outside, that is. The lights were still out inside the school. By 9:30 the Metropolitan and Father Sowmy were there with the materials to be photographed. Just as Trever was about to use natural light from a window, the electric lights came on. With Brownlee's help two scrolls, *Isaiah* and the *Habakkuk Commentary*, were unrolled and photographed. By late afternoon the task was not complete. Three scrolls remained. But by this time the two young Americans had won the confidence of the Syrian, who gladly left the unrecorded scrolls and a fragment behind as he returned to St. Mark's. Among the many happenstances surrounding the scrolls none was more felicitous than the presence of so fine a photographer as Trever. His record of the contents of the four Dead Sea Scrolls from the Syrian monastery (a fifth was too delicate to be opened then) now constitute the finest material available for study of these documents. This is especially so since the originals have faded from exposure despite the best of care under controlled conditions.

Subsequent excavations at the caves indicated the scrolls had been damaged when they were removed from their jars and unwrapped. Fragments from the manuscripts were on the floor of the cave. The documents had also been stripped of their linen protection and carried about in sacks, paper and otherwise. But at last the precious scrolls were in loving hands. Before returning them to St. Mark's they were carefully wrapped. The seriously deteriorated leather scroll was placed in a specially constructed box. While this was going on, Trever sent photographic copies to the *doyen* of Palestinian archaeologists and the leading expert on ancient forms of writing, W. F. Albright.

In the following days Trever, sometimes accompanied by Burrows, now returned, made numerous trips to St. Mark's, each journey fraught with its own several perils. Often guards were provided by the monastery to insure safety. At least once the scrolls were returned to the American School. Trever was not pleased with all of his initial pictures. Ever a perfectionist in matters photographic he wished to retake the *Isaiah Scroll*. This involved a difficult search of the shops of the city for proper film. Only outdated portrait film was located. But Trevor rejoiced to find even this.

On March 15 a letter from the United States reached the school:

My heartiest congratulations on the greatest manuscript discovery of modern times! There is no doubt in my mind that the script is more archaic than that of the Nash Papyrus . . . I should prefer a date around 100 B.C.! . . . What an absolutely incredible find! And there can happily not be the slightest doubt in the world about the genuineness of the manuscript.

Albright's practiced eyes had confirmed the Metropolitan's hopes and the scholarly judgment of Trever and Brownlee.

Two weeks later steadily increasing violence forced the abandonment of the American School. Trever was the last to go. He left on April 5th. Samuel, under various urgings, sought a safe place for his scrolls. St. Mark's was a particularly vulnerable location. Sowmy suggested a bank vault in Beirut as a safer place (shortly thereafter Sowmy was killed by bomb fragments as he stood in the courtyard at St. Mark's). Beirut became the way station for the manuscripts on their journey to America.

END OF
PART TWO

The ALEPH BETH Page

...Dedicated to the Beginner

by Edward Janis



Q. Is there some incentive that AINA could give to attract more speakers to our monthly meetings? R. Y., New York, N. Y.

A. Your Board of Directors at its May meeting voted funds for the preparation of suitable speaker's Educational Certificates. As soon as these are ready, each club will receive forms to submit. Only one certificate award will be available for any one meeting. The Educational Award Certificates will not only carry the signatures of the AINA President and Secretary but will also provide for the signing of the local club President and Secretary. These Educational Award presentations will be AINA's and your group's way of saying "thanks" for an instructive talk that furthers numismatics.

Q. Our club is more social than numismatic. We are told to "bring something to show". I'm sick and tired of seeing everybody else's (the 20% that bring something) three or four identical coins every other month. I don't want to make enemies so I say nothing. I have not brought a duplicate coin in the last year. I need more than coffee and cake to keep me coming to meetings. Any suggestions? M.L. (Club and city withheld by request.)

A. I am forwarding to your President, the President's Club Manual which was distributed at the AINA Workshop during our last convention. It is full of SUGGESTIONS, not orders, to our local INS groups. The scope covers such basic essentials as planning meeting locations, a suggested order of business, officers and their duties, and most important for you, a three-year monthly program that never repeats itself. 17 clubs had representatives at the Workshop. All other groups are requested to drop me a line c/o AINA. I'll see that you receive a copy by return mail.

Q. I started collecting three years ago. I have no "yardstick" to measure whether I am still a beginner, an intermediate, or an advanced collector. Do you have any guidelines? A.C., Boston Mass.

A. Your question got me thinking. To date, AINA does not have any quizzes. One club at the AINA Workshop told of a game played at each meeting. Members each submit one question in the secretary's proverbial hat. The secretary reads them. Members jot their answers down and a round table follows during which each submitter gives the correct answer. To avoid embarrassment of the less knowledgeable collectors, we were told that no scores of correctness are given. If such a "twenty question" program were to be given at your club, you would soon be able to evaluate yourself. I would guess that if you could answer half the questions that you would be an intermediate collector; 80% correct answers would make you an advanced student of numismatics.

I look at collecting as a game of golf. You are not competing with a fellow player; you are competing with yourself. It is my personal opinion that AINA should give a certificate to a member who completes study and ownership of a series. This could be for the *pruta* series, or perhaps the *agora* series. To each would be added a fixed amount of varieties, say three or four. One could also be for the completion of study of the *Medals of Liberation*, excluding gold; perhaps another for the 5 IL Commemoratives. There could easily be an initial dozen specialties. An applicant would fill out an affidavit form to be witnessed by two AINA members who have examined the coins or medals. Naturally, no publicity would be given (for security reasons) but such a certificate would have an honored spot in any one's den.

JUDAEAN JOTTINGS

by Mel Wacks, NLG

NABATAEAN-JUDAEAN LOOK-ALIKES



Students and collectors of ancient Judaeen coins often go off on collecting tangents in their quest to piece together the full numismatic picture of that most historic era that witnessed the rise and fall of the Jewish State and the birth of Christianity. While collectors are generally familiar with the Judaea-related Roman issues (e.g. Judaea Capta series) and the contemporary coinage of Phoenicia, Syria and Egypt, long overlooked are the coins of the Nabataeans, whose history often overlapped that of their Jewish neighbors. The kingdom of the Nabataeans, an Arab people, extended from Transjordan across the Negev to Sinai, and from Arabia to Syria (Damascus).

Nabataean numismatics has finally received proper attention in a new work by Dr. Ya'akov Meshorer, published last year by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and available for \$15 from the Israel Exploration Society, P.O.B. 7041, Jerusalem, Israel. Meshorer has written a scholarly yet easy to follow book covering this neglected area of ancient numismatics as his Doctoral Thesis.

First, who were the Nabataeans? A contemporary historian, Diodorus, described them as Arabs who were "ex-

ceptionally fond of freedom, and whenever a strong force of enemies comes near, they take refuge in the desert, using this as their fortress; for it lacks water and cannot be crossed by others, but to them alone, since they have prepared subterranean reservoirs lined with stucco." These clever people went on to carve a fortress city (Petra) out of rock in the desert, and yet they may have forfeited their freedom without a fight! Meshorer writes: "When in 106 C.E. the Nabataean kingdom was annexed to the Roman empire and became the Roman Provincia Arabia, the Nabataeans lost their political and ethnic distinctiveness. Their culture waned, flickered, and finally became extinct." This is in sharp contrast to the survival of the Jews who never allowed themselves to be absorbed by the surrounding cultures!

The first interesting aspect of the Nabataean coins is that their inscriptions use an alphabet remarkably similar to modern Hebrew, unlike the ancient Hebrew utilized on Judaeen coins of the same historical period. These Nabataean legends were used from the time of King Obodas II (62-60 BCE) to the last king—Rabbel II (70-106 CE). Previously, the coins of



*Nabataean Coin
depicted on Israel's
Avdat Coin-Medal*



*Hand type
Malichus I
60-30 BCE*



*Roman Denarius
depicting King Aretas III
58 BCE*

Aretas II (c. 110-96 BCE) and Aretas III (c. 90-62 BCE) were of the Syrian type with Greek inscriptions.

It is Aretas III who is the best known Nabataean to collectors of ancient Judaean coins, since he is portrayed, in an attitude of submission, next to a camel, on a Roman Republican denarius commemorating the peace treaty of Aretas with Pompey's general, Scourus, in 62 BCE. This same Aretas had defeated the Jewish King Alexander Jannaeus and besieged King Aristobulus in Jerusalem.

Another Nabataean coin is quite familiar to collectors of modern Israel's numismatics. It is the coin of King Aretas IV and his Queen Shakilat (9-40 CE) whose reverse is depicted on the Avdat Coin Medal, issued in 1965. Nabataean ruins are depicted on the obverse of the medal. The names of both king and queen appear on the ancient Nabataean coin that served as a model for this medal design; the king's name appears above the double cornucopiae, the queen's is below. The original coin was issued in 39/40 CE and corresponds to Meshorer's types 112-114.

But the Nabataean queens had not always received equal billing with their kingly husbands. Meshorer writes:

"At the outset portraits of the queens were not struck on the king's coins (as on those of Obodas II and Malichus I); nor are the queens mentioned in inscriptions or in historical sources. Apparently at this time the queen did not have the distinguished and honorable status she appears to have had at a later period. The higher standing enjoyed by the queen is apparently reflected in the coins of Obodas III, on which she is depicted alongside the king; her name, however, is still not mentioned. As we shall see later, on the coins of Aretas IV and onwards the queen is depicted and her name is mentioned. One gains the impression that the queen's status in the hierarchy of the Nabataean royal house rose steadily over the years."

The common feature of most Nabataean coins is the portrait of the king, sometimes with the queen. While portraits were forbidden on the ancient Judaean coins (with a few rare exceptions), some of the Nabataean reverse designs were quite similar to those of their Jewish neighbors. These pieces feature cornucopiae (horns of plenty) in various configurations and was the most common Nabataean reverse theme.

Continued on page 32



*Aretas IV
9 BCE - 40 CE*



*Herod Archelaus
4 BCE - 6 CE*



*Malichus I
60-30 BCE*



*Antigonus Mattathias
40-37 BCE*



*Aretas IV
9 BCE - 40 CE*



*Alexander Jannaeus
103-76 BCE*



*Obodas III
30-9 BCE*



*Antigonus Mattathias
40-37 BCE*



SPECIAL EXHIBIT IN HAIFA SHOWS BYZANTINE HOARD

by Eli Semmelman

At Passover last year, an exhibition took place in the Museum of Ancient Art in Haifa, of 91 coins of Byzantia in gold (solidi), all found near the Rambam Hospital, Haifa.

The types of these coins were described by the author in *The Shekel*, Winter, 1974, Volume VII, No. 4.

These coins were saved by the police after most of the hoard was stolen by the workers and neighbors where the hoard was found. The exhibition booklet issued by the museum follows:

In 1972, a gold hoard was found at the western entrance of the Haifa port by a bulldozer digging there. The bulldozer's arm lifted to the surface

Many of the coins in the hoard included the Byzantine fifth century coinage with portraits of the Emperor Focas. The Angel Victoria on the reverse holds a shepherd's staff.

hundreds of gold coins spreading a new light on Haifa's Talmudic Period area.

Till the discovery of the hoard, the scholars thought the Talmudic Period area was limited to the land around the Rambam Hospital, a concept based on the ancient buildings excavated while the hospital was built. After the discovery of the coins, it was made clear to the scholars that the Talmudic Period area of Haifa stretched over a larger area than that thought earlier.

The archaeologists think the buildings of the ancient city extended along the seashore and reached to the area known as "Haifa el Atikah", known today as the Train Quarter. In this quarter were found two Jewish graves which were probably dug on the edge of the Talmudic Period area of Haifa.

In the book, *Survey of Western Palestine*, which was written in the Nineteenth Century, the author indicates: *There exist many archeological remnants, parts of marble and archi-tectonic stones along the shore and other remnants of ancient public houses.*

The book goes on: *While in search of decorated stones, a labourer found a hoard of 1,000 gold coins.*

It is assumed today that there is a connection between the hoard of 1972 and the hoard of the 1870s also found at Haifa el Atikah.

While site development work was carried out by the Engineering Department of the Harbour, there were also discovered architectural pieces, marble wonderfully decorated, remnants of magnificent buildings of the Mishnah Period. These were probably remnants of Jewish public buildings.

Byzantine currency began appearing at the end of the 5th Century, a coin-age different from the Greek and Roman coinage. On them is minted the effigy of the Emperor, but in a very primitive style. The types of these coins belong more to the Middle Age than to the Classical Period. The coins which were discovered in 1972 form a rare treasure of gold coins, unmatched elsewhere in Israel.

On the coins is the effigy of the Emperor bearded, crown on his head. Inscribed: *D N Focas Perpav*. Reverse: The Angel Victoria holds in his right hand a shepherd's staff; on top of it is the Crucifix. In his left hand he holds a globule with a cross on it, inscribed: *Victoria Auc*, which means Victory to the Emperor.

The period of the reign of the Emperor Focas who came to power after murdering the Emperor Maurice Tiberius, was a period of unending wars and rebellions in the Asiatic part of the Late Roman Empire. Focas was known by his brutality, cruelty and ugliness. In the sources of that period he is described as a short, proportionless and red-haired; his face was scarred.



Coins stored in jugs like this dated back 1500 years.



During his reign the Persians penetrated into the western parts of Mesopotamia and Syria, and in the year 608, they dominated Asia Minor to Constantinople. Focas tyranny and religious intolerance brought continuous unrest to the Eastern parts of the Empire. During his reign, the Jews revolted a number of times because of his desire to convert them.

In 609 C. E., the Jews revolted in Alexandria and Antioch. The Jews in Palestine tried to revolt against the Roman Empire after the Persians succeeded in penetrating into the Eastern parts of the Roman Empire and succeeded in occupying parts of it.

This was the last time of Jewish hope to become independent with the help of a non-Christian factor, the Persians (Sassanids) in the East.

In 610, Focas was executed by Heraclius one of his army commanders and was succeeded by him.

As a result of the treasure find we see how a hoard of coins can change theories of scholars. Thanks to this hoard, a new light was thrown on the archaeological research on Ancient Haifa showing that Jews lived for centuries in Haifa after the Romans exiled the Jews from Judea.

AINA'S NUMISMATIC BOOKMARK!

Ever have your bookmark fall apart before finishing a book. Is it a "commercial" for a bookstore? Most bookmarks are of paper or cardboard or are reminders of someone else's interest.

AINA has a bookmark that will outlast many books and it is a pleasant reminder of my interest in Israel and numismatics.

Measuring $7\frac{5}{8}$ -inches by 2 inches, it is made of light blue plastic. It contains an actual $\frac{1}{2}$ -lira coin. The coin is uncirculated; dated 1971. The bookmark is marked "OFFICIAL SOUVENIR"; under that is the round illustration of the symbol of the 25th Anniversary of Israel.

I find it handy and an excellent way to make friends. I find it an excellent gift to friends and especially to a child.

Since it is only \$1.00 from AINA, I order them a few at a time. (AINA, P. O. Box 499, Fresh Meadows Sta., Flushing, N. Y. 11373). — *A. Weinberg.*

WHAT SIZE ARE MY COINS? THE AINA CALIPER

Ever wonder about the size of a coin or medal in your hand? How do you tell a coin's size even if you know what size it is supposed to be?

One way, say experienced collectors, is to carry a small, lightweight caliper with you. Many do not, as often these are expensive and inconvenient to carry.

Now there is a caliper for numismatists: lightweight, pocketsize and flexible in plastic.

It measures (in millimeters) from 1 to a hundred; and in thirty-seconds from one thirty-second to four inches. The low price and convenient size make it possible to have one at home and another in the office or your wallet. The cost is only \$1.00 each from AINA, P. O. Box 499 Fresh Meadows Sta., Flushing, N. Y. 11373. — *A. Weinberg.*

COINS OF ANCIENT ISRAEL

by David Hendin



Among the exhibits at the recent Greater New York Coin Convention sponsored by AINA, was a display of the Royal Coinage of Israel during the Second Temple Period. It was designed and assembled by my fellow members of the Westchester Israel Numismatic Society.

The exhibit points out that of all the ancient Jewish coins, only two series can accurately be called Royal Coinage—these are the coins of the Hasmonean (or Maccabean) dynasty and the coins of the Herodian dynasty.

The Hasmonean dynasty reigned in Judaea from the days of the first victories of Mattathias of Modi'in (166 B. C. E.) until the victory of Herod the Great in 4 B. C. E.

Alexander Jannaeus, great nephew of the heroic Judah Maccabee, issued the first Royal Coins of Ancient Israel, according to the studies of Ya'akov Meshorer. Prior to this time Greek and Persian coins circulated in the area.

One design on the coins of Jannaeus is the star, which may refer to the Jewish symbol of monarchy: "There shall come a star out of Jacob, and a sceptre shall rise out of Israel" (Num. 42:17) Other symbols on Has-

monian coins include the common two cornucopias with a pomegranate between, palm branch, helmet, lily and anchor.

Hasmonean coins carried inscriptions in ancient Hebrew script, sometimes accompanied by Greek on the opposite side of the coin. Some coins of Jannaeus also carry Aramaic inscriptions.

The most common Hebrew inscription names the ruler first. In the case of Jannaeus it would read: "Yehonatan the high priest and the community of the Jews." Such inscriptions suggest that the kings shared power with the "community" which probably refers to a group of elders that evolved from the Sanhedrin.

John Hyrcanus II (67 & 63-40 B. C. E.) became ruler after the death of Jannaeus and his wife. In a bitter struggle Hyrcanus II briefly lost to his younger brother Judah Aristobulus II.

Eventually, however, with the help of the Nabatean King Aretas III and the Roman armies of Pompey, Hyrcanus II regained the throne in 63 B. C. E. Under Hyrcanus II the real power belonged to one Antipater, an Idumaean who had been forcibly converted to Judaism 50 years earlier. It is probable that monograms on some coins of Hyrcanus II refer to Antipater. His son Herod was soon to begin his own royal dynasty.

But before he did he had to contend with the last of the Hasmoneans, Mattathias Antigonus, youngest son of Aristobulus II. During his final desperate years. Antigonus issued the famous small coin depicting the menorah. This may have been meant as a "proclamation" to warn the Jews that

Continued on page 21



1. Coin of Alexander Jannaeus depicts anchor and star. Greek inscription says, "Of King Alexander," and Aramaic inscription reads "King Alexander, Year 25."

2. Coin of Herod I depicts anchor and two cornucopias with caduceus between. Inscription in Greek proclaims "Of King Herod."

JUDAICA

AMERICANA

by
Roni
Grad



The note of the highest denomination ever issued by the United States Treasury, the \$100,000 gold certificate of 1934, carries the signature of a proud and important name in American Jewish history and in American life generally: *Henry Morgenthau Jr.*, Secretary of the Treasury from January 1, 1934 to July 22, 1945.

Having mentioned that the largest note ever issued carries his signature, it may be interesting to note that only one Secretary of the Treasury in American history, Albert Gallatin, exceeded Mr. Morgenthau's eleven-and-a-half year tenure of office as Secretary of the Treasury. The Morgenthau name appears on all other notes issued during his tenure, and specimens of this item of numismatic Judaica are still obtainable at reasonable cost. An official medal commemorates Mr. Morgenthau's tenure in this post.

The Morgenthau name is synonymous with selfless public service in the interest of our country and dedicated

support of Jewish causes. The patriarch of the family, Henry Morgenthau Sr. was born in Manheim, Germany. He was brought to New York City at the age of 10. He was graduated from the Columbia University Law School in 1877 and engaged very successfully in various aspects of the real estate business until 1913.

Relinquishing his active interest in business in 1913, he devoted the rest of his life to public service. From 1913 to 1916 he served as Ambassador to Turkey, where his diplomatic efforts were devoted primarily to the protection of Christian missionaries, Armenians, and Jews in the Turkish empire. He was particularly helpful to the Jews in Palestine who were suffering from serious shortages of food at the time.

In 1919 President Wilson appointed Mr. Morgenthau chairman of a commission to investigate the treatment of the Jews in Poland. Mr. Morgenthau was one of the founders of the Inter-



Medal honors Henry Morgenthau, Sr., Sec'y. of the Treasury Jan. 1, 1934 to July 22, 1945.

national Red Cross, a leader in the American Red Cross, an active leader in many Jewish religious and philanthropic organizations, and a liberal patron of numerous cultural organizations. Henry Morgenthau Sr. died in 1946.

The Morgenthau who was to become Secretary of the Treasury was born in New York City in 1891. He studied at Cornell University and was later recognized as an outstanding agricultural expert. When Franklin D. Roosevelt was Governor of the State of New York, he appointed Henry Morgenthau Jr. to a number of important State offices. As State Conservation Commissioner, Mr. Morgenthau developed during the Depression State Work Projects which were later used as models for national programs.

Shortly after Mr. Roosevelt became President, Mr. Morgenthau was invited to join him in Washington. He served as head of the Federal Farm Board and the Farm Credit Administration until he became Secretary of the Treasury on January 1, 1934. He completely reorganized the Treasury Department and actively supported tax reforms which called on the very wealth to fulfill their obligations more fairly.

Mr. Morgenthau was very active in humanitarian and relief activities during the Second World War. It was at his suggestion that President Roosevelt established the War Refugee Board. Mr. Morgenthau was also the author of the peace plan which suggested that Germany be divided and converted from a war machine into an agricultural economy. This plan, which caused much debate and controversy, is known as the "Morgenthau Plan."

Mr. Morgenthau was very active in Jewish affairs as well. He served as General Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, and directed the raising of tremendous amounts of money to help the new State of Israel. He served also as Chairman of the Israel Bond drive and of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He worked actively on behalf of the Jew-

ish Welfare Board, B'nai B'rith, and many other organizations. Henry Morgenthau Jr. died in 1967.

The proud tradition of service of the Morgenthau family continues: Henry's son, Robert Morris Morgenthau was, until 1970, U.S. Attorney for the Southern district of New York, and is known nationally for integrity and efficient prosecution. He, too, is an active leader in many Jewish cultural, civic and philanthropic organizations.

Both the notes carrying the Morgenthau signatures and the Morgenthau medal are proud additions to the collection of *Judaica Americana*.

Note: An earlier version of this article appeared in my column in Coin World on February 20, 1974.

COINS OF ANCIENT ISRAEL

(Cont.)

it was forbidden to allow the Temple and the land to fall into the hands of strangers.

Alas, such nationalistic propaganda was to no avail. Herod was made king of the Land of Israel in 40 B. C. E. by a declaration of the Roman Senate and the approval of Octavian (Augustus). Still, it wasn't until 37 B. C. E. that Herod finally managed to take the throne from Antigonus.

Herod was not of a priestly family and therefore could not occupy the office of high priest as well as king, as the Hasmoneans before him.

To help remedy this he married a Hasmonean princess and at first appointed an in-law as high priest. But Herod was paranoid about potential threats to his power, and eventually ordered many close relatives—including wives and sons—murdered. "*It is better to be Herod's pig than his son,*" observed Augustus, the Emperor of Rome.

In 4 B. C. E., upon Herod's death, his oldest son Archelaus (4 B. C. E.-6 C. E.) became "ethnarch" over Judaea, Samaria and Idumaea. Archelaus was so cruel to the people that the Emperor soon banished him to Vienna in Gaul.

Continued on page 30

MASSADA AND EL AL MEDALS SET FOR RE-ISSUE IN SILVER



Two of Israel's most popular state medals, the Masada and the El Al Airlines issues, will soon be available again to collectors in silver, the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corp. has announced.

Originally struck to commemorate Prof. Yigal Yadin's massively successful archeological excavation and restoration of Herod's mountain-top fortress on the Dead Sea, the Masada medal in gold and silver has long been sold out.

More than 25,000 volunteers worked on this project, establishing Masada as a memorial to the 970 Zealot Jews who took refuge on the mountain, defying more than 20,000 Romans who besieged the fortress for more than three years before the mass suicide of the defenders brought the epoch of the First Revolt to an end.

The obverse of the Masada medal bears a continuous circle of silhouetted archeological workers around the stylized Hebrew inscription, "Masada shall not fall again." The spelling of this site can vary in English transliteration, a continuing problem for catalogers. The

reverse presents a view of the historic mountain, with one of General Silva's Roman camps below. The Masada medal first appeared in 59 millimeter tombac in 1964; in silver, gold and another size of tombac in 1965, 1970 and 1971.

The El Al medal is one of Israel's most modernistic designs, presenting a highly stylized dove with inscriptions in Hebrew and English. "Bring back my sons from afar and my daughters from the end of the earth."

The reverse field is occupied by the 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet, grouped together in a harmonious and artistic grouping, symbolizing the totality of Jewish consciousness. The El Al issue was originally a "commissioned medal," ordered by El Al rather than a regular state medal, and was a great favorite of Israel collectors.

Both the Masada and the El Al issues of 1976 will be distinctively different from earlier editions of these medals, weighing 115 grams and having a 59 mm diameter. Quantities to be struck and issue price will be announced shortly.

ISRAEL-HOLYLAND EXPO

Morris Bram, president of the American Israel Numismatic Association, was honored at the Israel-Holyland Expo '76 in Los Angeles on May 15-16. A champagne brunch at Donkin's Inn, Marina Del Ray and a gourmet luncheon were hosted by the three sponsoring clubs: Israel Numismatic Society of San Gabriel Valley, the Israel Numismatic Society of Orange County, and the Israel Coin Club of San Fernando Valley.

Bram was the main speaker at the educational forum. Two award winning films from the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corp. and an Oscar winning featurette, "Sons of Liberty, the story of Haym Salomon" were shown.

The Expo is the third such California event with bourse tables by leading dealers and exhibits.

The IGCNC unveiled its new exhibit, and the Judah Magnes Museum repeated the popular exhibit showing all steps in creating an art medal.



Past President's Plaque presented by Morris Bram (left) to Mel Wacks, former president of the INS of Long Island, N. Y. at Holy Land Expo in California.



Lillian Alphie, Esther Bromberg, Larry Tapper and Speedy Alphie at work at the Holy Land Expo.

FOR YOUR HOME — INS CLUB OR LOCAL LIBRARY SHELF Bound Volumes of *The Shekel*

Four blue (cloth-bound, gold imprinted) volumes
contain eight years of the quarterly journal of the
American Israel Numismatic Association

\$12.50 per volume, postpaid

Order from: AINA, P. O. Box 499, Fresh Meadows Sta.
Flushing, N. Y. 11365

(N. Y. residents, add 8% tax)



Sample photograph of ancient coins reproduced actual size.

PHOTO SET ON ANCIENT JEWISH COINS READIED BY AINA

A set of 38 different photographs of ancient Jewish coins, photographed actual size and often showing key variations has been created by AINA to assist the study of all major coins of the ancient period. An accompanying identification sheet provided with each set makes it easy to determine the coin group and to know the source of the originals depicted in the photographs.

The photos will make it possible for

all students of ancient coinage and for those who collect ancient coins to have a comprehensive full-tone photograph of outstanding photographic quality to use as a reference point.

The complete set is only \$12.00 postpaid. To order, send a check or money order to: Ancient Coin Photos; AINA, P.O. Box 499, Fresh Meadows Sta., Flushing, N. Y. 11365. N. Y. res.: add 8% sales tax.

AINA MEMBERS OF ANA INVITED TO EXHIBIT IN AUG. SHOW

All AINA members who are members of ANA are invited to participate as exhibitors at the 85th Anniversary Convention to be held August 24-29, 1976 at the Americana in New York City. Those interested should request applications from the exhibit chairman Robert M. Hawes, P. O. Box 1776, Sea Cliff, L. I., New York 11579.

KLIMOWSKY BOOK ADDS TO UNDERSTANDING

"On Ancient Palestinian and other Coins, their Symbolism and Metrology", by Ernst W. Klimowsky, a publication of the Israel Numismatic Society, Numismatic Studies and Researches Vol. VII, Tel-Aviv 1974 has been published in 179 pages with 21 illustrations and 7 plates. It is offered by Verlag UNI-Druck D-8000 München 40 Amalienstraße 83, Germany for 25 Deutsche marks (\$10.50 U.S.).

The book contains four different fields of research. Its major part is devoted to the interpretation of pictorial representations on ancient coins generally and on Jewish, Oriental and city coins ("Greek Imperials") in particular. It contributes to the deeper understanding of the religious, cultural and political tendencies then prevailing in those countries.

The two essays on Herodian coins show important members of this dynasty against the international background of their time and shed new light on their role in contemporaneous history. The extensive third part on numismatic metrology presents a detailed and at the same time comprehensive view of the coinage of the cities in ancient Palestine.

The paper on Danka and Prutah extends to a monetary range from the Near East to Russia and India.

Finally, the material and proposed method for the systematic collection and study of ancient city coins, presented by the author to the two international numismatic congresses in Stockholm 1967 and in Washington 1973, are included.

28th ANNIVERSARY MINT SET ANNOUNCED



The 1976 Official Mintmarket Set has been minted by the Bank of Israel especially for collectors, with all six denominations in a uniform silver like color, each mintmarked with a tiny Star of David.

In view of the limited quantities available—maximum mintage, 60,000—orders of one set per subscriber only will be accepted, announced the IGCAM.

The Mint Set contains the 1, 5, 10, 25 agorot, 1/2 and 1 lira coins. The motifs are inspired by ancient Hebrew coins which feature the seven species mentioned in the Bible and by vessels from the Temple of Jerusalem:

- 1 Agorot: Three ears of barley; pruta coins of Agrippa I (43 C.E.).
- 5 Agorot: Three pomegranates; motif appearing on a frieze from the Capernaum Synagogue (3rd Century).
- 10 Agorot: Seven branched palm tree; Roman 'Judaea Capta' (70 C.E.) and Bar Kokba Revolt coins (132-5 C.E.).
- 25 Agorot: Three stringed lyre; silver dinars and bronze coins of the Bar Kokba Revolt.
- 1/2 Lira: Seven branched candleabrum (menorah) of the Emblem of the State; bas-relief of the Arch of Titus, Forum of Rome, depicting spoils from the Jerusalem Temple destroyed in 70 C.E.
- 1 Lira: Three pomegranates in stage between flower and fruit; shekels of the War of the Jews against Rome (First Revolt, 66-70 C.E.).

AINA COMMITTEE LOCATES U.S.-MADE HANUKKIAH FOR HANUKKAH COIN DESIGN USE

Following an eight month search across America for a typically American *hanukkiah* for the daily candle-lighting ceremony commemorating the Chanukah holiday period, the Bank of Israel and consultants in Jerusalem have approved the choice of a most unique American *hanukkiah*, a portable (traveling) *hanukkiah* of the Nineteenth Century. It is believed to have been created for the use of the Jewish merchants who served the rural countryside from wagonloads of mer-

chandise brought to the frontier settlements.

The search for an American *hanukkiah* includes vast efforts to locate American-made models for the committee to review. Numerous long-established congregations in New York, Massachusetts, Washington, Florida and Virginia were contacted by members of a search committee which included Morris Bram, Ed Janis, Robert Messing, George Gilbert and Morris Traub.

False Lead to Paul Revere

At one point the committee believed it was on the verge of finding a *hanukkiah* attributed to Paul Revere, famed American silversmith and early American revolutionary. Contact with some of America's oldest congregations led only to candleabrum of Europe origin, brought over with the Jewish settlers in colonial times.

The search ended with the help of Cissie Grossman at the Jewish Museum on Fifth Avenue in New York City with humble portable *hanukkiah* of the traveller. The Jewish Museum has the largest collection of *hanukkiah* in the United States. The full story will be revealed in the announcement worldwide of the 1976 Chanukah coin later in 1976.



Portable *hanukkiah* shown open and closed will be basis for art on Israel coin to be announced later this year.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY GROUP ACTIVE



A recent meeting at the INS of Central New Jersey heard Yitzhak, Director General of the IGCAM. From l. to r.: Morris Bram, Y. Avni; N. Hacohen; and Allan Greenberg.

SOUTH NEW JERSEY GROUP FORMED



Heading the INS of South Jersey, Haddon Heights (L-R) are Edward C. Adelman, president; Eric Baelen, vice president, with installing officer Morris Bram, president of AINA; and Nahum Hacoben, IGCAM. Other officers include Eric Baelen, vice vice president, Sue Baelen, treasurer, and Arnold Seitchek, secretary.

TAMPA, FLORIDA SCENE OF AINA ORGANIZING EFFORT

From l. to r.: N. Hacohen, IGCAM; Cantor William Hauben, Jeff Means, Roy Nadler (president pro tem of the newly formed group); and AINA president Morris Bram.



INS OF PITTSBURGH, PA. WELCOMES GUESTS



From l. to r.: Rabbi Aaron B. Ilson, president of the INS of Greater Pittsburgh; The Rev. Msgr. Basil Shereghy, Vice-President; and guests of the INS N. Hacohen, IGCAM; and Morris Bram. On the podium at the meeting of the INS of Greater Pittsburgh were (l. to r.) Frieda Epstein, Morris Epstein, sec'y.; Rabbi Ilson, president; N. Hacohen, M. Bram; Dr. Harry Staman, Evelyn Hers and The Rev. Msgr. Basil Shereghy, vice-president.

"ISRAEL'S STRENGTH THROUGH FAITH"

THEME OF 28th INDEPENDENCE DAY COMMEMORATIVE COIN



Obverse: The Hebrew letters "Kaf" and "Chet" cover the middle and upper part, meaning both '28' and 'Strength'. A Star of David is featured on the middle left. On the bottom, the words in Hebrew "Lel Israel" (To Israel).

Reverse: The nominal value: 25 Lirot in the middle and upper side. On the lower middle side, the emblem of Israel. On the left rim, 'Israel' in English and Arabic. On the right rim, 'Israel' in Hebrew and the Hebrew year 5736 and 1976.

MASSACHUSETTS GROUP ISSUES MEDAL



The INS of Massachusetts is offering the third in its series of club medals, a medal which commemorates the inaugural of the AINA Forest in Israel. It will be a high relief edition limited to 1,000 in bronze and 500 of .999 silver.

Art Medals, Inc. of Brookfield, Conn., minters of the Judaic Heritage Society will strike the set.

Ed Shade, who conceived the AINA Forest project, has designed this issue. The design is as follows:

OBVERSE: Large stylized Menorah, within an incuse outline of a leaf. In the field to the left of the Menorah is a replica of the famous Pine Tree as shown on the Pine Tree Shilling of Colonial Massachusetts. Along the left rim, an almond branch in blossom. In the field to the right of the Menorah is a Palm Tree as shown on the

10 Agorot Coin. Along the right rim from Leviticus "And Ye shall come into the land, and Ye shall Plant."

REVERSE: The Israel Numismatic Society of Massachusetts, commemorates the Inaugural of the AINA Forest, 3-17-75, Jerusalem, Israel. Founded by INS — Mass. Below — "A little flower protected by majestic trees".

The medals which are one and a half inches in diameter - 38mm (U. S. Dollar size) are edge numbered. They may be purchased in matching sets on a first-come basis.

In bronze: \$9.75; in silver: \$17.75. Matched set, numbered - \$27.00. To order, send check to INS of Massachusetts, Box 116, Newton, Mass. 02195. Add \$1.50 for each medal for postage, handling and insurance.

AINA BICENTENNIAL MEDALS IN BRONZE AND SILVER

(see convention photos, page 6)

Individual bronze and silver medals (unnumbered) may be ordered from AINA, P. O. Box 499, Fresh Meadows Sta., Flushing, N. I. 11265

Bronze, 38mm, high relief \$7.00

Silver, 38mm, high relief \$30.00

Add \$1.50 per medal for postage, insurance and handling; N. Y. residents add 8% tax.

AINA OFFERS NEW LOOSE-LEAF EDITION OF "ISRAEL'S MONEY AND MEDALS"

An event of major significance to the fast-growing field of Israel numismatics is the announcement of the second edition of Sylvia Haffner's definitive "Israel's Money and Medals," published by Arnold H. Kagan, Valley Stream, N. Y.

The new edition is a major revision and expansion of the 1973 original, in a new hard-cover looseleaf format.

This format has been designed with a view to adding supplementary pages containing new information, to be issued in the future, such as new issues and varieties, updated valuations and related information, according to Editor Haffner.

The new edition will contain 390 pages, up from 314 in the earlier version; over 400 photographs have been included to trace the full history of Israel's coinage, state medals and paper money.

In addition to these areas of numismatics, Editor Haffner has now included privately issued "small change tokens," Turkish and Egyptian coins once legal tender in Palestine, the paper currency of these two nations, and the increasingly popular coins and

notes of the Palestine Mandate.

The Mandatory issues are now being eagerly sought by collectors in North America and in Israel itself. These coins and notes were the first official money to use modern Hebrew in their designs, and are a natural extension of Israeli numismatics.

In addition to the state and commissioned medal of Israel, "Israel's Money and Medals" will present a new area of medallion collecting, the "presentation medals" issued by Israel government agencies, but not through the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corp. This section is expected to grow in future editions and supplements to this catalog. A further section deals with AINA-related numismatic items.

An important area for all collectors and dealers is the field of valuation. The second edition presents average retail prices in every area of Israel numismatics, prices worked out by a panel of 15 dealers and collectors, Haffner has emphasized.

"Israel's Money and Medals" will sell for \$12.95 per copy. Orders may be sent to AINA, P. O. Box 499, Fresh Meadows Sta., Flushing, N. Y. 11365. N. Y. residents: add 8% sales tax.

ANCIENT COINS

Continued from page 21

Antipas (4 B.C.E.-39 C.E.), Archelaus' younger brother, became "tetrarch" over Galilee and Perea, the Jewish part of Transjordan, after his father's death. Called "the fox," by Jesus, Antipas is mainly the "Herod" mentioned in the New Testament.

A half-brother, Herod Philip II (4 B.C.E.-34 C.E.) became "tetrarch" in the northeastern section of his father's kingdom. Philip was the first Jewish ruler to have his own image stamped upon his coins.

Agrippa I (37-44 C.E.) was Herod's grandson. At first he was loyal to

Rome, but this eventually gave way to nationalistic Jewish feelings.

His son Agrippa II (56-95 C.E.) was too young to assume the throne upon his father's death. He later ascended when his uncle, Herod, King of Chalcis, died. Agrippa II ruled over areas in the north of ancient Israel for 50 years, surviving the destruction of the Temple by nearly three decades. As a Roman client-king, Agrippa II fought against his own people in the Jewish War Against Rome.

The two series of ancient Jewish coins issued during the War Against Rome and the Bar Kochba War were minted under Jewish governing authorities, but these leaders were not members of the Jewish Royal Families.

AN AMERICAN COLLECTOR VISITS THE ISRAEL MUSEUM

On my last trip to Israel (Dec. 25-Jan. 4, 1976), I had occasion to call Dr. Meshorer on a personal matter. I had met him in Israel in 1973 and 1974 as well as a number of times when he was in the United States to do some research and to visit some of the INS clubs. He invited me to visit him at the *Israel Museum*. This casual visit lasted more than four hours.

Those visiting the museum for the first time are impressed by both the quality of the archeological material and the tasteful manner in which it is displayed. As Dr. Meshorer and I examined the displays, he pointed out recent discoveries as well as new exhibits.

It was when he invited me to his office that he showed me Judaic coins beyond comprehension; imagine a *handful* of Shekels. I no longer have to imagine. I also saw some of the recently discovered YEHUD coins that will be reported and displayed shortly. As we talked specialists came to his office and I was introduced to each—a rare opportunity to meet Israeli scholars.

We then went on what is probably one of the most important parts of my unique tour—a visit behind the scenes of a Museum.

The lower depths of the Museum are divided into a number of areas, each specializing in preparation and reconstruction for display. The first area was the chemical laboratory where bronze pieces are prepared. At the moment they were working on the Herodian head, the one discovered by Morty Leventhal of the New York INS. I not only saw the head but held it in my hands. In addition, I held and examined the breastplate, hands and related parts of the statue. I saw and held the parts of Sabina, the female statue found near the Herodian statue.

I leave the thrill of this experience to the imagination of the reader.

Our next stop was the laboratory devoted to ceramics. Here, small scraps and pieces are reassembled as a giant jigsaw puzzle.

The Museum has a facility devoted to the duplication of its treasures, a section under the supervision of Mrs. Meshorer. This charming lady was at work duplicating some of the museum's coins for display at another museum. I mentioned that they were so well done that there could be a danger of the "coins" falling into the wrong hands. Mrs. Meshorer pointed out that this was impossible because all coin copies are made *uniface*.

Dr. Meshorer showed me something very interesting and gave me permission to write about it. Unfortunately, Israel faces the possibility of attack. The Museum has a special safe in the basement. Should there be danger, all the irreplaceable items go immediately and automatically into this safe, protected behind walls seven feet thick.

Later, in his office, we talked about many things. As a casualty of the Museum's money problems, he had to let his assistant go. He showed me the manuscripts he is working on. Some are one-two years away from publication; his latest, published by the Hebrew University on Nabataean Coins was just published. Dr. Meshorer located and autographed a copy for me. He added another half dozen publication to my library on ancient coins and then insisted that he drive me to my next appointment.

I have met many people in my lifetime, both numismatists and others. I do not recall meeting a finer, more sincere and knowledgeable person. This was a day to be long remembered and I am glad that I can share it with you.
— Mort Zerder.

JUDAEAN JOTTINGS (Cont.)

One of the most unusual and original Nabataean reverse designs is the "hand" type, which Meshorer calls "the first and almost the only exclusively Nabataean design in Nabataean numismatics. The extended palm of the raised hand had a distinctly religious and ceremonial significance in the life of the Nabataeans."

The Nabataean kingdom came to an

end in 106 CE, when it was annexed to the Roman empire in the east after only about 170 years of minting its own coins. While this trading people has lost its identity over the intervening centuries, its past struggles and glories live on in its coinage. A vote of thanks is due to Ya'akov Meshorer for revealing this past to all of us in his well illustrated and eminently readable book that will undoubtedly be the standard for many years to come.



LOS ANGELES GROUP OFFERS MEDAL SET

The Israel Coin Club of Los Angeles was founded in 1965 by ten devoted collectors of Israel's coins, the first of more than 50 Israel numismatic Societies presently in America. Special medals are now available to commemorate the club's 10th Anniversary.

Obverse: a stylized six-pointed "Star of David" forming a dove of peace in flight, holding a branch with ten leaves. Beneath and to the right, the words "Founded 1965" and below, the name of the club "Israel Coin Club of Los Angeles." Around the top rim, the words, "First in America". Surrounding both sides of the bottom rim are two olive-branches bearing 18 leaves representing "Chai" meaning 'life'. The designer's initials "C.A." between the bottoms of the two branches signify Claire Abelson.

Reverse: the date "1965-1975" across the top with a seven-branched menorah between the dates. Below this, the initials of the club "I.C.C.L.A." In the upper field, an opened Torah scroll with the inscription, "Tenth year". In the center and across the entire field, the word "Shalom" in bold stylized Hebrew letters. The English and Hebrew letters are intertwined forming a large numeral "10".

Medals may be ordered by mail addressed to Israel Coin Club of Los

Angeles, P. O. Box 64281, Los Angeles, Ca. 90064. The medals are approximately dollar-size, 38mm, and are made from pewter. The unnumbered antique finish pewter medal is \$3.00 postpaid.

A maxi set composed of 5 numbered pewter medals is also available; one each of natural pewter, antique lead pewter, copper plated, nickel plated and gold-plated. The price of the maxi set is \$12.00, postpaid. Included as a bonus with each 5-piece maxi set ordered are two approximate half-dollar size, 32mm, antique lead pewter medals. One medal is the same 10th anniversary design whereas the other is a mini-sized version of the 11th installation banquet medal of the club. All of the medals are produced in very limited quantities.

According to Benjamin M. Abelson, the club's founding president and current Medals Chairman, the Israel Coin Club of Los Angeles is one of the country's largest I.N.S.'s with a paid up membership of almost 200 persons, a large percentage of whom attend each meeting.

The American Israel Numismatic Association
invites you to attend an
A.I.N.A. Luncheon on Sunday, August 29, 1976
to be held in the Georgian Ballroom
of the Americana Hotel, New York City
during the Bicentennial Convention
of the
American Numismatic Association.

1:00 P. M.

By Reservation only

\$9.00
\$13.50
per person

SPECIAL MEDAL WILL BE STRUCK FOR ATTENDEES

A specially struck limited-edition AINA medal will be a special gift to all who attend. To reserve your seat(s), send your check to: A.I.N.A. Day Luncheon, P. O. Box 499, Fresh Meadows Station, Flushing, N. Y. 11365

IN HONOR OF THE AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL

*The President
and the Board of Directors of the
AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION*

*are pleased to announce the
total sale of the limited edition
of 500 numbered sets of the Silver and Bronze
AINA Bicentennial Medal featuring
the theme:*

" . . . to bigotry no sanction . . ."

*A small number of sets have been reserved for
Presentation Purposes in the future.*

May 20, 1976